

BIG BUSINESS ON BUDGET BILLS IN BOTH BRANCHES

The Senate Does Fine Work and One Measure Is Sent to Other House.

The principal work of the Legislature yesterday was the agreement on the division of the surplus sums to be included in the Loan Appropriation bill. According to the resolution passed there will be set aside certain sums for each senatorial district and the members of both houses will be constituted committees for the purpose of dividing up the cash.

The unpaid bills measure went through the Senate and the House put it past one stage, while other measures were introduced and sent along the road. From the progress made it would seem probable that there would be no time lost. Speaker Beckley made the remark to the House that the re-printing of measures which were prepared and printed at the regular session, would not be countenanced, thus indicating that there will be no great wasting of public moneys.

IN THE HOUSE.

The search for missing resolutions was the first order the Speaker announcing to the members of the House that the clerk could not find all those presented during the regular session.

The communication of the judges, with reference to clerks, bailiffs and other employees, as read in the Senate, was submitted and ordered to be spread on the journal.

The House received the Senate concurrent resolution referring to the Loan bill and on motion of Kūmālāe the resolution was laid on the table to be considered with the Loan bill.

The Senate expense bill, carrying \$5,000, was read a first time by title and passed.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Kūpīhea opened the resolution grist with a declaration that the sum of \$75,000 be appropriated to purchase right of way and construct a road from School and Lilihi streets to Kamehameha IV road. The resolution was laid on the table for consideration later.

Paele asked \$24,500 for the Pali road and Nuuanu street, to be divided as follows, each being tabled for consideration with appropriation bills: Repairs general, \$3,000; repairs to Wyllie street, \$10,000; from Wyllie street to the sea, \$12,500; \$2,000 repairs Puunui road; \$2,250, Wyllie street; also \$13,900 for roads, Koolaupoko, \$4,500 repairs, \$3,000 new culverts, \$4,000 road machine, \$500 road roller, \$2,500 repairs bridges. Kūpīhea also asked \$3,000 for lighting King street to Moanalua, as well as the Kalhi streets. The Speaker declared there was no use in presenting resolutions which had been placed before the regular session.

BASIS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The special committee on conference as to the order of appropriation bills to be considered reported the list as decided upon and announced. Harris took exception to the plan proposed or distributing loan appropriations on tax returns, suggesting that the assessed valuations be substituted as the basis. This precipitated a long discussion. Harris' proposal appealing to some of the outside counties, but the only appreciable result was the refusal to adopt the committee's report, and its being referred back to the conference committee with instructions to meet immediately, after which the House took a recess to 2 p.m.

Immediately upon the reassembling of the House the bill appropriating \$20,000 for session expenses was passed second reading.

E. Van Senden, by Hackfeld & Co., petitioned the Legislature for an appropriation of \$120 to reimburse him for payment made for a lot of ground, in Nuuanu Valley, purchased by him when he was not aware of the restrictions against sales to aliens. The claim was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Harris, Long and Keilin.

MORE MONEY FOR PRINTING.

Secretary Carter notified the House that he would be unable to print all the laws passed by the Legislature and the appropriation bills to be passed by the extra session, with the small balance still in his hands, and he therefore requested an additional appropriation of \$1,000.

The Senate informed the House that the Senate had adopted the report of the special committee on order of introduction of appropriation bills, and that the unpaid bills appropriation had been passed. The latter was at once passed by the House on first reading.

The conference committee then reported the matter of the order of bills being the same, but the provision for apportioning loan amounts being changed so that the counties shall have sums distributed on the basis of the taxable property in each.

Harris moved to adopt but Chairman Fernandez of the Printing Committee moved that the report first be printed for the information of the members, which was lost and the report adopted; ayes, 18, nays, 7.

BILLS ARE ADVANCED.

The committee then introduced the

VALIDITY OF THE ENTIRE COUNTY ACT THREATENED

The Powers of the Board of Public Institutions Directly Contravene the Provisions of the Organic Law of the Territory.

Supt. H. E. Cooper yesterday submitted to Governor Dole a letter defining his reasons for holding the County law to be illegal and contrary to the Organic Act. The Board of Public Institutions held a meeting yesterday and Secretary Carter was instructed to send a letter to Supt. Cooper requesting him to turn over the wharves, docks, and the Executive and Judiciary Buildings. A similar letter was sent to the Board of Health requesting formal possession of the Insane Asylum. At the same time the officers now in charge of these institutions, buildings and wharves are asked to remain in charge until further notice.

The next step will be a refusal by Supt. Cooper to surrender possession of the property in charge and a submission of the points of difference to the Justices of the Supreme Court. It was stated in the Senate yesterday that there would be a decision as to the legality of the County Act before the present session of the legislature ends.

SUPT. COOPER'S LETTER.

Honolulu, May 4, 1903.
To His Excellency, Sanford B. Dole,
Governor of Hawaii.

Sir:—From a brief study of the County Act, which has just been published, it occurs to me that there are many questions somewhat difficult of a satisfactory legal determination, without a decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and believing it to be for the best interests of the people that these questions should be decided at an early day, I submit herewith my views upon the subject.

The Organic Act established a Government for the Territory of Hawaii, consisting of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Branches, defining the duties, powers and responsibilities of each.

The Legislature of the Territory has no power to modify or change the form of Government established by Congress. It has the right in several instances to modify the duties of officers.

The executive powers of the Government are vested in the Governor, who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Other officers who are assigned to duties as members of the Executive Branch of the Government, are the Secretary of the Territory, Attorney General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor, Deputy Auditor, Surveyor, High Sheriff, and members of Public Boards, and other officers as designated by the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

The duties of the Superintendent of Public Works are enumerated in Section 75 of the Organic Act. The duties therein mentioned are subject to modification, but his office, however, cannot be abolished by the Territorial Legislature.

By the passage of the County Act, the Legislature has made a change in the form of Government of the Territory, not contemplated by the Organic Act, in that it has provided for a Board of Public Institutions, and assigned to it certain duties and powers. See Sections 280-281.

Among other duties and rights assigned to the Board are the care, supervision, etc. of harbors and wharves within the Territory. This appears to be in direct conflict with Section 89 of the Organic Act, which provides that:

"Until further provision is made by Congress, the wharves and landings

constructed or controlled by the Republic of Hawaii on any sea-coast, bay, roadstead, or harbor shall remain under the control of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii."

SALARY BILL.

The six months' salary bill was then taken up. Senator Achli moved to increase pay of Hawaiian police from \$14,280 to \$23,590 in order to give the sheriff an extra clerk for Hilo.

"What for, to give the Clerk of Hilo an extra clerk?" asked Senator C. Brown. He said there was too much money for Hawaiian police and that three clerks would do nothing but watch each other. The item passed as in the bill.

On motion of Achli the pay of police on Oahu was increased to \$50,150 to allow for extra turnkeys.

Achli wanted to increase pay for guards and jailers, on the ground that the eight hour law made a new shift necessary, but his motion was lost.

Senator Knack moved to put in an item of \$300 for salary of chief engineer pumping station. Referred to Isenberg for report.

The salary of gunpowder and kerosene oil keeper, Honolulu, was increased from \$750 to \$900.

The salary of watchman, pilot's office, was increased from \$300 to \$450.

Senator McCandless moved the insertion of an item of \$1,250 for bookkeeper in the land office. Dickey moved to make it \$900, which carried.

The salary of clerk and messenger Agricultural Department was cut from \$800 to \$300.

BOARD OF HEALTH AGAIN.

McCandless moved to strike out the salary of the president Board of Health, but received no second. McCandless moved to cut the item of \$10,100 for government physicians to \$6,000. J. T. Further consideration of the bill was

SALONICA SEES FIGHTS, ARRESTS AND EXECUTIONS

Germany's Interests in Africa Strengthened by the Kaiser's Visit With the Pope.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SALONICA, May 4.—Disorders throughout the province are growing. Skirmishes with Bulgarian troops occur daily. Many have been killed and numerous arrests and executions have occurred.

Stanford's Sixth Death.

PALO ALTO, May 4.—The sixth death at Stanford University from typhoid fever has occurred. There are several additional cases.

Germany and the Pope.

ROME, May 4.—It is alleged that the Emperor William's visit has strengthened the relations between Germany and the Pope to the benefit of German colonization in Africa.

Another Landslide.

FRANK, N. W. T., May 4.—An immense landslide occurred today and the town is deserted by everyone except the police and government engineers.

Silver for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The government today made a large purchase of silver for the Philippine coinage.

Daughter to Princess Louise.

LINDAU, May 4.—The Princess Louise of Saxony was today delivered of a daughter.

Making the Royal Rounds.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—King Edward will visit St. Petersburg in July and Berlin and Copenhagen later.

VASQUEZ GOVERNMENT FALLS IN SAN DOMINGO

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 4.—The Vasquez government in San Domingo has fallen. The rebels control the whole country and General Wos Gil is in charge as President of the provisional government. Ex-President Jiminez, who was banished from the country, is returning, and it is said that he will be made President.

General Horatio Vasquez, the treacherous Dominican leader who wrenches the presidency from President Jiminez by revolution, must in turn give way to other revolutionists. He assumed the duties of President of the republic of San Domingo last June, after waging a hard contest against Jiminez. General Vasquez is forty three years of age. He secured his military title in several civil wars waged spasmodically in the island and was a refugee in New York during the administration of Heureaux. Heureaux had banished him from the country. It is alleged that he returned just in time to assist in the assassination of Heureaux. When Jiminez formed the new government Vasquez became vice-president.

It was upon General Vasquez's initiative that the movement to overthrow Jiminez began. For his part in the war, particularly in securing at that time the capitulation of San Domingo, he became President. He was very popular with the foreign element in the country but not at all popular with his own people and General Peppin, a friend of the assassinated Heureaux, with General Wos Gil and other friends of the late General, immediately started another revolution against Vasquez. The fighting has now been going on for some months and in almost every encounter the rebels won. Jiminez ran a junta in New York that gave them powerful aid in the way of supplying arms and ammunition. General Peppin and killed in battle. Wos Gil then assumed the government in the capital was elected president but as Jiminez is now on his way back to San Domingo Gil will either have to give way to the ex-President and accept a minor position or go into another revolution.

ROME, Italy, May 4.—The Kaiser today reviewed the troops.

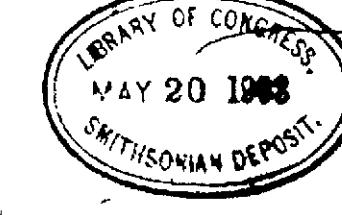
PARIS, May 4.—King Edward left Cherbourg today for England.

DENVER, May 4.—President Roosevelt was accorded a splendid reception here today.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Six of the crew of the brig *Sans Souci* were drowned in a storm.

JACKSON, Kentucky, May 4.—J. B. Marcum, a prominent attorney, has been killed by unknown hands. His death is the result of a feud.

SALONICA, May 4.—Government troops and the revolutionists have been engaged in a severe battle, in which ten Turkish officers were killed.



WORK IS DIVIDED BY HOUSES

Legislators Agree on Basis of Labors.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

While the Senate is working along on the lines of the regular session for the early passage of the appropriations, the House has set all business aside until Monday, when there will be a report from the special committee having those matters in charge, and then the appropriation bills will be rushed through speedily.

The House will take up the loan bill first according to the outlook. That and the current appropriations will be the share of the lower body and it is thought the Senate will have passed all four of the measures allotted to it before the House can complete its three.

The session just closed did a little in the way of appropriations itself. The total of the monies set apart by this session amounts to \$1,027,084.55. Of this total the largest item is contained in the appropriation for the counties, \$725,000. The expenses of the regular session will be covered nearly by the \$65,000, while the Fire Claims appropriations, \$30,000, completes the working costs. The \$5,000 for a wharf at Kalauapapa was the first outside appropriation, the compilation of the laws will cost \$11,500 while the publication of the courts reports will cost \$1,700 for the United States District Court decisions and the Supreme Court digest will be \$4,000.

The Chinese fund bill must be regarded as an appropriation, it carrying with it \$155,548.70. This however will mean adding to the reserve only the amount taken by custodians of the fund. The Wireless Telegraph bounty bill carries \$24,000 and the reimbursement of Road funds will cost the Territory \$2,337.85. Fire hydrants in Maui towns will amount to \$3,000.

IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Beckley called for the return to the clerk of all resolutions and reports that remained in their hands.

The Senate announced the passage of the joint resolution with reference to the appointment of a joint committee to have under consideration plans for the distribution of the appropriation bills. The House adopted the resolution and Speaker Beckley appointed the following committee: Knudsen, Aylett, Vida, Pula and Andrade. He likewise empowered the committee to notify the Governor of the fact that the House was ready to proceed with business. He suggested also that there might be adjournment until Monday to allow the committee time to get into action, so that some course could be decided on.

ERROR IN ONE BILL.

Mr. Chillingworth brought up the fact that the House had adopted a conference report on the Jury bill fixing the pay of jurors at \$20 a day, while the published bill placed the rate at \$2. He wanted to trace the error and the Speaker directed that this be done.

A communication from Attorney-General Andrews was received, in which he said that the first asked sum for the deficiencies of his department, \$1200, would not be sufficient, on account of the heavy criminal calendars and asking \$3,000.

Aylett asked to be excused from the special conference committee as he is not yet recovered. The Speaker said that all resolutions from the last session would be turned over to the special committee. The Speaker announced also that if no changes were requested he would on Monday reappoint all the standing committees of the regular session.

MONEY FOR EXPENSES.

Pulau gave notice and followed immediately by presenting the bill for the appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the session and of liquidating any unpaid bills of the regular session.

The House then adjourned until Monday morning.

IN THE SENATE.

Consideration of Senate Bill No. 1, making current appropriations for two years, was taken up after the House had notified the Senate that it was ready for business.

The item of \$15,000 for advertising resources of Hawaii was increased to \$20,000 on motion of Ach, \$6,000 to be used for the purchase of 50,000 copies of the hand-book of Hawaii.

The House Committee to arrange the work of the Legislature appeared at this time but no official notification of the adoption of the Senate resolution had been received by the Senate so the committee retired again.

President Crabb appointed on the Senate Committee Dickey, Kalauakalani, Ach, Woods and Wilcox.

Senator Paris introduced the loan bill making appropriations of \$2,283,000 and also the emergency appropriation bill. Both bills passed first reading.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Senator Dickey for the conference committee reported that it had been agreed that both the salary and current appropriation bills should be divided into two bills for six and eighteen months respectively. The Senate is to consider the unpaid and two salary bills and the emergency bill first while the House is to consider the loan and the two current appropriation bills.

The bill appropriating \$5,000 for the expenses of the Senate passed second reading.

The unpaid bill act was taken up and passed second reading. The fol-

lowing items were inserted on motion of Senator McCandless: Oahu Sugar Co. schoolhouse, \$3500; Oahu Sugar Co. teacher's cottage, \$1150; A. Z. Hadley, \$337. An item of \$273.50 for miscellaneous items in the tax bureau was referred to committee. To be read the third time today.

LOANS WITHIN THE LIMIT.

Senator Ach, introduced a concurrent resolution providing that the loan bill be kept within the limit of the Organic Act, and that after the County Act goes into effect the several items be apportioned among the various counties. Four joint committees are provided to make the apportionment.

Senator McCandless opposed turning the money over to the counties, but Ach replied that it was the intention to only apportion the appropriations and not the money. The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the three circuit judges asking that three stenographers, three clerks and three bailiffs be provided for the first circuit. The judges state that despite their utmost efforts for two terms past the civil business has been constantly increasing and if the judges hold separate terms a full corps of officers must be provided for each. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Senator Isenberg moved to adjourn first thanking the officers of the Senate for a gift to each Senator of photographs of that august body.

HILO KAHUNA DRIVES DEVILS

If you have red eyes and are sick in bed and restless and your hair stands on end, then you are possessed of red devils. At least, that is what a kahuna down at Hilo says. And the kahuna says, farther, that the proper remedy in such cases is to beat you over the head with a Bible by way of driving the devils out. If you die after you have been so beaten a couple or three times, then so much the worse for you. What becomes of the devils, in that event, does not appear, but presumably they get you, and your dying is a sign of it.

The Hilo papers tell the story, and it is a good story. It seems that the government physician in the Puna district, Dr. Howard, had a patient whom he was treating, with some show of success, when the man's family, who were all natives, conceived the notion that the doctor's method could be improved upon and so sent for a kahuna. This witch doctor at once discovered that the sick man was possessed of devils, as shown by the symptoms first above enumerated, and said that the doctor's medicine must be stopped and the man beaten over the head with a Bible to drive the devils out. The kahuna proceeded to beat him, too, and when he tired of it he made the man's wife beat him. Then the kahuna took another shift himself, and while he was hard at the work of exorcising the devils got the upper hand and the patient suddenly died.

The hiaole doctor was called back, then, but it was too late to do anything for the patient. He was dead enough.

However, the kahuna could be arrested, and he was. The facts all came out on his hearing before Judge Kamau, of the Puna district, and the kahuna himself admitted the truth in its essential details. He said he was driving out the red devils as the Bible directed, but failed to point out his justification specifically in that sacred volume. He was held to answer before the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter, and the officers will watch to see whether he can kahuna himself out of jail.

HAD THE NERVE TO SIGN IT

Judge Gear, who refused to hold Court for two or three terms past and heard only probate, and who has been on several vacations, has the nerve to sign this.

"Honolulu, April 30, 1903.
To the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii

Gentlemen—During the regular session of your body we addressed a communication to Senator Cecil Brown, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asking that you insert a provision in the Appropriation Bill for three stenographers for the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, as well as three clerks and three bailiffs, one of each to be appointed by each Judge.

Since then a bill has been passed expressly authorizing the Judges to hold separate sessions of the court at the same time, it evidently being the desire of the Legislature to facilitate the trial of causes in this circuit. To accomplish this end it is absolutely essential that each Judge be provided with a stenographer and other officers necessary to constitute a court.

"We wish to state in this connection that despite our utmost efforts to clear the calendar during the last two terms of this court, the number of civil cases pending has been constantly increasing, and it is necessary that all three Judges shall hold court at the same time in order to clear the calendar, and this can only be done by providing each Judge with a full corps of officers.

"We would therefore respectfully

urge you to provide in the Appropriation Bill for such officers, that is, three stenographers, three bailiffs and three clerks, one of each to be appointed by the First, Second and Third Judges respectively."

"We beg to remain yours truly,

J. T. DE BOLT
First Judge, etc.

GEO. D. GEAR
Second Judge, etc.

W. J. ROBINSON
Third Judge, etc."

CONSUMPTION which is the most dangerous and fatal disease has as its first indication a persistent cough and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears is easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the disease which causes coughing. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Drug-gists sell it. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

GIVE NEWCOMERS A CHANCE. In this territory we must not conclude that the old settlers are the only good men in the world. We must give the young and the poor man a chance to come here and to get on, and we must encourage that class of people to come and grow up with the country. Very few men begin life rich in this

JUDGE ESTEE'S ADDRESS ON FUTURE OF HAWAII

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The small farmer is a necessity in a small country and the small farmer will soon be a prosperous farmer.

This Territory will prosper just in proportion as we succeed in Americanizing the people here and in teaching them self-government.

We should produce only those things which will not grow on the mainland, like coffee, sisal, etc. Take sisal for instance; last year over \$13,000,000 worth was produced and sold in the little Mexican State of Yucatan.

We must have a larger population of Americans before we can become a State.

The Research Club met at the home of L. A. Thurston last night and listened to an able paper by Judge M. M. Estee, of the United States Court, on the Future of Hawaii. The views of Judge Estee, according as they do with the persistent teachings of the Advertiser and infused as they are with stalwart Americanism, are presented below.

Judge Estee's Paper.

The ambition of all people living in American territories is to be admitted into the Union as a state, at the earliest possible moment, for then each citizen becomes an American sovereign and thereafter selects his own rulers, makes all laws for his government and does all things which a free and independent man living in a free country can do. But before this can be accomplished, the people living in such territory must learn many things. They must learn the principles of free government. They must remember that they are only admitted into the Union by the favor of the people living in the other American states. They must learn economy in public affairs. They must seek for American immigrants to settle up their territory, men who speak the English language and men who are either American citizens or who can soon become such.

CHEAP LABOR NOT EVERYTHING.

It will not do to settle up this territory with Asiatics alone; cheap labor is not the only thing we need. We must need American citizens, men who can build up and maintain a state, those who will govern it wisely. To do this, we must hold out inducements to good people elsewhere to come and settle here.

Our present population is a mixture of all races, but we are now a part of the great American family, and it is folly for us to be toying with more than one flag or regretting annexation. That fact cannot be changed, and in the near future annexation will prove of inestimable value to these Islands. It is to our interest to be faithful to the mother country. The general government has been most generous with this territory. But we must be able and willing to maintain here our public schools and public roads, and all other utilities for the public, so that our children, as they grow up, may be prepared for intelligent self-government. We must seek more free labor and less Asiatic labor. We should build up our home life by inducing European and American families to come here. We must bear in mind that our government, in and out of this territory, must be maintained by intelligent people. We should have a patriotic pride in the United States, because it is our country and we have every reason to love this country and to love the American people. Patriotism should be the aspiration of all the people living here. We are situated so far from the main land, out in the great ocean, that we must necessarily in war depend on the people of the main land for defense, and in peace our markets will be with the same people.

FRIENDLY WITH THE MAINLAND.

We should cultivate the friendship of the American people. If we are at all opposing the people on the mainland, we will soon prejudice them against us and we can gain no near remote benefit for ourselves by being a part of the American republic. We must bear in mind that this is an American territory and we must be Americans in spirit. Only a few months ago the National Congress appropriated one million of dollars to pay the so-called fire claims of this territory. Every dollar of this goes to our own people. Unless our Asiatic population, in accordance with time honored custom, sends its share to China and Japan. We should not attempt to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, or attempt to ignore the great republic of which we form a very insignificant part.

Let us rather encourage American citizens from all over the Union to come here and help us with their labor and their capital and their wisdom.

And let us not tell them what is not true, namely, that white men cannot work here or that Americans living here cannot govern themselves. I think the people of this territory would be pursuing a policy of wisdom by doing all things possible to encourage people to come here to live and work and help in the government of this territory.

Referring to our climate—any climate which is good enough for the old and early settlers of three quarters of a century back ought to be good enough for new comers. It is too common an idea, however, that there is something wrong with the Hawaiian climate or with the Hawaiian Islands. While it is true that in certain localities this climate is exhilarating to a man who has always lived in a more rugged climate, yet generally speaking this is a good climate to live in and to work in.

EVERYTHING CAN BE PRODUCED HERE

We can produce everything here which will grow in the tropics or in fact in the temperate zone. We have a different climate at an elevation of three thousand feet on these Islands, and a great deal of the territory lies above three thousand feet. The temperature is uniform and equable. We do not need to send to China and Japan for laborers if we will only encourage Americans to come. The wealthy people of the world never make the pioneers to new countries or blare the trees for the first paths through the wilderness. A pioneer's

life is not promoted by wealth or luxury.

The American Republic from the beginning slowly grew to its present position as a world power, solely by reason of our foreign immigration composed mainly of workers and of men who could and did become American citizens. And these same people helped to gain American independence, to create the republic and establish a liberal government here. The great American nation was the poor man's country, and this territory is such today, although so many rich people live here. It is the home for toilers and these same toilers can make this territory prosperous and share in its prosperity, by their labor and unfailing good citizenship. As their numbers multiply, they create a home market for home productions. There has been a constant and endless flow of immigrants into the United States and many of the poor who came to toll became rich and prosperous.

THE NEED OF CITIZENS.

It is doubtless true that all American immigration whether to the mainland or coming here is composed largely of a mixture of nationalities, but happily, our constitution makes all people born in the United States American citizens. This is upon the theory that a child born here will grow up with an abiding attachment to the country of its birth. Immigrants came to the United States originally because they could do better here than elsewhere and after children had been born to them, they became attached to the country. They observed that the people here voted for their own rulers; that they had free schools and enjoyed religious and civil liberty. They learned that the people of the United States are alone responsible for the character of the civilization and for the character of the government, and very soon they adopted American ways and became interested in American politics. It was then but a step towards pride in the great country of their adoption and a will to aid in making it prosperous. These American strangers always vote. They want to know more of the principles of our free government by actual experience. The foreign immigrants thus represent one of the best elements of American citizenship as they easily learn the value of the elective franchise, and they possess our chief capital, labor. They are the workers and producers of the nation and together with our native born American workers, they are the bone and sinew of the country and in time they will become the brains of the country.

FREE LABOR A NECESSITY.

It will be seen that the United States government was built upon the foundation of free labor and on an unlimited American citizenship. The American people possessed not only the industry but the genius of American progress. They cultivated the arts and sciences; they were inventors; they established the American system of free public schools, colleges and universities. They soon found among their numbers, men of rare attainments who became teachers. It was an American who invented the steamboat, the cotton gin, the telegraph and the telephone. And it was Americans who first invented most of the labor saving agricultural implements. America thus became a new and a broad field for the genius of the world to experiment in. Indeed the genius of the world seemed to come to America. Here men's brains as well as their muscles were busy. In every form of labor thus early we found a new opportunity for action. The natural resources of this new land were so exhaustless that all men who were willing to work discovered something to do. The fact that all men who were able to become American citizens became such and that all American citizens were a part of the government made the United States peculiarly attractive to all peoples. All men were thus free and equal in the commencement, all men had an even start. The last generation of men sowed the national seed which formed the harvest for the next generation and today the United States is the most prosperous nation on the earth, made so entirely by the people who live here. Our fathers early learned it was labor that made a nation great, that "labor, labor, work was prayer."

MEN MORE THAN CLIMATE.

It is plain to be seen that it is men more than the soil or climate that makes a state great. To succeed, the inhabitants of a state in the Union should be American citizens, they should belong to the thinking and the working classes. They should know a great deal about free government and take an active part in it, and the more intelligent they are the better workers they are and the better citizens they will become. You young men hold the future of this territory in your keeping and you must bear in mind that good morals and good government go hand in hand, without the one you cannot have the other. Do not conclude that it is dishonorable to figure actively in American politics. It is the duty of American citizenship to do this. The future of our country depends on its honest politics whether represented by the poor or the rich. It is good ideas joined with muscle which makes the man and makes the state in a Republican government.

NEED OF AMERICANIZATION.

Added to the advantages of being a state in the Union, it may be stated that we will then have a local government which will meet the demands of all the people. We will have self-government by actual experience and we will prove that this is a government of the people by the people and for the people.

We now know that he who can wisely govern himself can wisely govern others. This territory will prosper just in proportion as we succeed in Americanizing the people here and in teaching them self-government. While our productions have a peculiar value, yet we have not land enough on these Islands to ever make a great state territorially yet the soil and climate will produce what few other places can produce. The productions are of a great variety and abundance if properly cultivated, and while sugar is now the chief production, we should not make all other things subordinate to it. The future has in store for this territory a prosperity little realized now, during this transition period of change from the old to the new conditions. There is no reason why this territory, like Yucatan, should not produce sisal in abundance, while tropical fruits will grow here and will

WILL TEST COUNTY BILL

Said to Conflict With Organic Act.

The first test of the County act will be made very soon as a result of the conflict of authority between the Superintendent of Public Works and the Territorial Board of Public Institutions which was pointed out in the Advertiser some time ago. The Board formally organized yesterday morning by the election of Governor Dole as president and Secretary Carter as secretary. Nothing further was done however, excepting to appoint Mr. Carter as a committee to ascertain from the various departments the amount of money which will be required for the conduct of the institutions under the control of the new board. None of these institutions will however be taken over until the close of the present biennial period or until the Legislature provides an appropriation for carrying on the work under the board.

At the meeting yesterday some interesting points were raised by Supt. Cooper wherein he claimed the County act conflict with the Organic Act. It was agreed that the Board of Public Institutions should make a formal demand upon the Superintendent of Public Works for harbors, wharves, public buildings, etc., and that he should refuse, the points of difference then to be submitted to the Supreme Court.

THE SENATE SITS ALONE

MUST OBEY CONDITIONS Beer Licenses to Be Issued Monday.

Upper Body Works While House Loafs.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

For the first time since the legislative sessions began the Senate sat alone yesterday. Though the Senate is far ahead of the House in the matter of work, having already passed all appropriation bills at the regular session, it is again the upper house which is doing the work, while the House though not wasting time in senseless resolutions did not sit at all yesterday.

Two of the Senate appropriation bills will be ready for submission to the House on Monday morning, though that body will not have started its part of the work allotted by the conference committee.

NEEDS MORE MONEY.

A communication was received from Secretary Carter to the effect that his appropriation for printing and advertising had in it a balance of but \$1440 which is insufficient for the printing of the laws and appropriation bills which must be done within thirty days. He asked for an additional \$1,000 to be placed in the emergency bill so as to make it available in this period. To be considered with the bill.

Senator Paris reported back an itemized statement of the miscellaneous item in the tax bureau unpaid bills, which had been referred to the Public Expenditures Committee.

Senator Dickey presented a resolution requiring the clerk to give to the president all petitions, resolutions and reports on items in the appropriation bills so that they might be considered with the bills at the extra session. Adopted.

COURT CLERKS LOAF.

The six months appropriation bill was taken up and passed second reading. Senator Achi moved an amendment providing that the third, fourth and fifth deputy clerks be appointed by the Chief Justice instead of by the Circuit Judges. He said he wanted these clerks to work, that whenever the circuit judges went for a vacation or a trip to San Francisco or Washington the clerks did nothing but draw their salaries. If appointed by the Chief Justice the clerks would be compelled to work on records.

SALARIES TO REMAIN.

Senator Dickey moved to cut the salary of the Attorney-General from \$9,000 to \$7,200, or \$1,800 for the six months. Senator Isenberg opposed cutting salaries as likely to lead to corruption; and said that if police on the other islands had been paid proper salaries there would be less likelihood of bribery, as is the case now. The amendment was lost.

POLICE WON'T WORK.

Senator Achi moved an amendment to increase the police appropriation for Maui fifty per cent, saying that at present they work twelve hours, while under the eight-hour laws that they could only work eight hours. Senator Wilcox said some days they worked only two hours, while other times they worked twenty hours. Dickey said that the police were not employed "in any public office" and McCandless contended that this was an "extraordinary emergency." All the items in the Attorney-General's department were referred to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Isenberg stated that the police had already notified the High Sheriff that they would not work more than eight hours a day. Further action was deferred until Monday to await a report. The eighteen months salary bill was also deferred until Monday.

FOR SENATE EXPENSES.

The Senate expense appropriation bill passed third reading unanimously. The act providing for the payment of unpaid bills was read and went over until Monday.

Senator Paris moved the insertion of unpaid bills amounting to \$2867, incurred by the Public Works office, and owing principally to the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. and the Bishop Estate.

Senator Dickey wanted action deferred until the totals could be ascertained. McCandless said the revision committee could make the corrections, but Dickey contended that this could not be done.

A recess was taken to allow the clerk to correct the bill, but the task could not be completed in time, so that an adjournment until Monday morning was taken.

There were nine Senators present yesterday; C Brown, J T. Brown, Baldwin, Nakapaha, Woods and Kaohi being absent.

POISONED BY CANNED SALMON

Several cases of ptomaine poisoning have been reported this week and all are believed to be due to the eating of canned salmon. One physician has three cases under his care and from the diagnosis made he is of the opinion that canned salmon is the responsible agent, although one case of sickness was believed to be due to the eating of a cream cheese which recently came from the coast.

Prof Shorey, chemist for the Board of Health, has not discovered any bad salmon recently, no suspicious means having been brought to him for examination. About three weeks ago Dr. Wood treated a patient for ptomaine poisoning, and learning that the patient had been eating canned asparagus which had been sold at auction, a sample of the food was taken to Dr. Shorey, who reported it to be bad. Upon his order the remainder of the asparagus, which had recently been seized at auction but not delivered, was seized and destroyed.

SHOT BUYER OF WOMAN

Because the woman would not stay bought, or sold, Kawagachiki shot Nebo near to death, but not quite. And he will not die. Now the woman, at the beginning of this trouble was the property of Kawagachiki, who is a field hand out in the Heeia country, beyond the Pall, as Nebo is. Nebo saw the woman, and he had a want for a woman, and he spoke to Kawagachiki about it. That Kawagachiki was weary of the woman, it may be. It may be that he wanted the money, and that he knew women. Nebo claimed that he did, anyway. And he sold the woman to Nebo.

This is the manner of the Japanese, even in the American land, though the Americans know little of it. And it was no harm, so long as the woman was willing. She went with Nebo, but she had her own mind all this time, and that led her, presently, back to the house of Kawagachiki. Then Nebo went, on the morning of yesterday, to the hut of the other to demand his woman. She would not go to him, which may or may not have been the fault of Kawagachiki. At all events, the men had high words over her, and at the end of it Kawagachiki ran and got his gun and shot Nebo close over the heart.

It is said that the hurt man will live, but the other has been taken by the Deputy Sheriff of that region, Pahia, and will be brought to Honolulu today to be held in prison until it is known whether Nebo will die—and maybe even longer than that. And the woman is left, without any man. It is an evil thing for a woman who does not obey her master's will.

CYCLISTS should never start out without a bottle of Chamberlain's Spain Balm in their tool bags. This liniment is excellent for all flesh wounds and sprains. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

CARNEGIE'S MONEY TO AID A PAN-AMERICAN RAILROAD MOVEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, May 2.—Andrew Carnegie confirms the report that he will finance a scheme to build connecting links between the various railroads which now make an interrupted chain of communication between Canada and Patagonia.

FRANK, N. W. T., May 2.—Another great landslide is expected and the surviving inhabitants of the town are abandoning their homes.

NEW YORK, May 2.—President Roosevelt will exchange greetings with Governor Taft over the Pacific cable on July 4th.

PALO ALTO, Cal., May 2.—The typhoid fever situation is unchanged but the outlook is hopeful.

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 2.—President Roosevelt passed through Kansas today, making many stops.

BUTTE, Montana, May 2.—The telegraph office has been reopened. It was closed at the time of the strike of messenger boys when the public sentiment of the town sustained their deprivations on the company's property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2.—The funeral of Irving M. Scott was attended by the 4000 employees of the Union Iron Works.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2.—A fund of \$13,000 has been raised for the reception to President Roosevelt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2.—William Vice, coast ticket agent of the Union Pacific, is missing. There is a shortage of \$4000 in his accounts.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 2.—Great Northern trains will open direct communication with Vancouver and British Columbia in February.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—Secretary Moody leaves tomorrow to join the President on the Pacific Coast.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, May 2.—Judge Hemes wins the Kentucky Derby.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 1.—The Ames bribery trial began today.

ROME, May 1.—A Socialist manifesto has been issued calling for a general strike but the working classes disregard it.

BRADFORD, May 1.—Wilsonville, which was thought to have been destroyed by forest fires, had a miraculous escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The captain and mate of the steamer Albion River have been suspended for a year.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Thirty thousand Italians, working on the subway, have gone on a strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The 4,000 employees of the Union Iron Works demand a ten per cent. increase of pay.

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—One hundred thousand people greeted President Roosevelt here. At Topeka he made two addresses.

PALO ALTO, May 1.—There was one death from typhoid fever here today, but no new cases. There are fifteen dangerous cases and a total for the epidemic of 150.

SEATTLE, May 1.—The sailing of the battleship Wisconsin for Honolulu will possibly be postponed owing to the need of a survey of her dynamos, which are unsatisfactory.

LOS ANGELES, May 1.—Henry E. Huntington, head of the street car system here, has advanced the wages of his employees as a reward for their refusal to go on a strike.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Today was International Day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The Presidential party was in attendance as were many diplomats, at the dedication of the foreign buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 3.—William Vice, the Union Pacific Company's ticket agent here, who is alleged to have absconded with \$4000 of the company's money, may be on the transport Thomas at the present time going to Manila, via Honolulu. The police have secured clues indicating that the missing man took passage on the transport.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Bishop Hurst, the well known Methodist divine, died here today.

Bishop Hurst has been a Bishop since 1880. He was sixty-nine years of age having been born in 1834. He studied theology at the universities of Halle and Heidelberg, Germany. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1858. He has been chancellor of the American University at Washington for many years, and is the author of many well known books dealing with religious topics.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Negotiations have been entered into between Contractor McDonald of the New York subway and the striking Italians, which indicate that the strike may be settled Monday morning. The strike has completely tied up the work on New York's new system of underground street railways. It is thought that McDonald will concede some of the striker's demands.

PARIS, France, May 3.—King Edward spent today very quietly. He attended the service at the English chapel this morning. A large party of the American naval officers who are here attendant upon the ceremony of the reception attended a breakfast in their honor this morning.

SHARON SPRINGS, Colo., May 3.—President Roosevelt arrived here today and was given a big reception. He attended the Methodist church and later took a horse back ride. He is to proceed westward in time to arrive in Denver tomorrow, where great preparations have been made to receive him.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 3.—Fire today destroyed the branch hardware house of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson of San Francisco. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$150,000. The damage is practically covered by insurance.

WILL MAKE NORTH HILO IN A HURRY Hawaiian Products to Be Shown in St. Louis.

Work has already been commenced on at least one exhibit which will best present Hawaii's resources at the St. Louis Exposition. Jared G. Smith, agent in charge of the United States Experiment Station, has been requested by the Agricultural Department in Washington to prepare a display for Hawaii to be exhibited at St. Louis.

The letter upon the subject is self explanatory:

United States Department of Agriculture.

Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1903. Mr. Jared G. Smith, Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Smith: I have been delegated to prepare the exhibit of this office at the St. Louis Exposition, and we desire to have our Insular Stations well represented. It is the expectation that each station will prepare material sufficient to fill a large pavilion case, and in making my plans I have set aside such a case for Hawaii. In addition to the Office Exhibit in the Government Building, we shall also be represented in a collective exhibit of Colleges and Stations in the Educational Building, and in preparing material it should be secured in sufficient abundance to prove adequate for a display in each place.

I am writing you this early so that you can have plenty of time for the collection of the material. All fruit and other substances which are liable to decay should be preserved in formalin; a two per cent solution being about the proper strength. I have specimens of fruit collected in Alaska five years ago that still retain their original color and appearance.

I would like to have you send us liberal amounts of material showing the sugar and coffee industries of your islands together with taro, rice, native fruits, nuts, oils, fibers, etc., and in those which are adapted to the process the different stages of preparation for market could be shown as well as a number of different commercial products. I would also like to have illustrations of the station work as far as you can provide them together with a series of good photographs, some of which I expect to have enlarged and for this purpose only clear, sharp pictures can be used.

It is probable that this material will be called for by the end of October in order that we may be able to arrange its installation. The fruit and similar material could be preserved in ordinary fruit jars and we will see to having them placed in the proper museum jars at the Exposition. Careful attention must be paid to the labeling of this material and I have found that writing label with a soft lead pencil on paper and placing in the jars is one of the most satisfactory ways of doing it.

It is possible that we may be able to aid you somewhat in the expense of collecting this material if you find that the station can not afford it. I will be glad to hear from you at any time regarding the preparation of this material for the Exposition.

Yours very truly,
WALTER H. EVANS.

Mr. Smith is preparing a circular letter which will be distributed throughout the Territory requesting the assistance of the small farmers, planters and all interested in agricultural work in preparing this exhibit. All economic products of the Territory will be worked up in order that the best possible showing may be made for Hawaii.

HILO WILL HAVE GOOD RACE MEET

HILO, May 1.—The arrangements for the celebration of the great national holiday have been practically completed and two days of jubilation are to mark the dual event, the Fourth of July and the inauguration of work on the Hilo-Kohala railroad. The program as just arranged follows:

July 3—Contest between cowboys in roping, saddling and riding bucking horses. The two best to ride off on July 4th for purse of \$100 and championship of Territory.

July 4—10 a. m.: Breaking ground for Kohala-Hilo railway. Literary exercises and music. 11 a. m., grand free barbecue 1:30 p. m., Hoolulu Park races.

1 Half mile free for all, \$150.
2 Three-fourths mile dash free for all, \$150.
3 Five-eighths mile dash free for all, \$150.

4 1 mile free for all, \$100 and Hilo Mercantile Co Cup.

5 One mile free for all, \$250 (If Aggravation, Weller, Racine Murphy and Carter Harrison enter the purse, \$100 will be \$400).

6 One-half mile Hawaiian Bred, \$100.
7 Three-fourths mile Hawaiian Bred, \$100.
8 Mile pace and trot, \$200 and E. N. Holmes Cup.

9 Half mile Japanese owned horses, \$75.
10 One mile Japanese owned horses, \$75.

11 Gentlemen's driving, one mile, owners up \$125.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has published a pamphlet about the geography of the Hawaiian Islands. The matter was prepared for it by Prof W. D. Alexander.

THE VOLCANO HOUSE
St. Clair Bidgood, manager of the Volcano House, has completed the tennis court and made many improvements in the hotel since he assumed its management. One that will be appreciated by the guests relates to the vapor baths. There are now two clean-looking cabinets instead of one and the surroundings have been so renovated that one does not have "the creeps" during the process of sweating.

A KAMAINA GONE.
Walter Dolloway, for many years proprietor of the Halfway House, Kauai, died in the hospital at Pahala on Sunday last, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Dolloway was well known to everyone who traveled between Hilo and Kauai.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
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SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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TUESDAY : : : : MAY 6

BONDING OF OFFICIALS.

It is perhaps a hardship under the official bonding bill to compel the chief of a department to become responsible for the acts of clerks who are not bonded to him, but better than the hardship to taxpayers which might result from the continuance of the irresponsible system that now prevails. The recent scandals in the Treasury and the Board of Public Works were due, in a degree, to the absence of that restraint which vigilant bondsmen exercise. Learning by experience, the Legislature passed a remedial measure which now awaits the Governor's signature. It is highly important that the bill should become a law; and because of that the public will hope that Governor Dole, despite his objections to signing bills after the adjournment of the Legislature, will put his name to this one. A question of etiquette should not stand in the way of such signal service to the Territory.

The clause complained of, the one making a chief responsible for the acts of his subordinates, may be embarrassing to the chief in one way but it would prove a help to him in another. He would insist, then, on appointing his own clerks and the public would gain by the assurance that he would choose honest ones. No one could reasonably ask him to appoint this or that man for reasons of politics or gratitude; he would be tacitly conceded the right to make his own choice.

But the one great argument for the bill is that some form of bonded restraint should be imposed upon every official who handles public money or directs its expenditure.

PLUCKING TOURISTS.

Complaint is again made by tourists of excessive charges by hackmen. Ladies who get off a steamer to drive over the city and are assessed six dollars apiece for the privilege naturally complain, as do those who are made to pay double fares between the dock and the business district uptown. But the complaint is not confined to them. It is shared by every citizen who wants tourists treated fairly so that they may stay long, come again and give the place a good name afterward.

More than one promising resort has been spoiled by the greed of hackmen—Niagara Falls for instance. For years the crowds kept away from there simply because of the manner in which the hackmen despoiled them. Finally the citizens came to the rescue of the town, put the hack business under a stiff curb and now Niagara's prospects are picking up again.

Here the tourist trade is in peril of being strangled at birth and by the very men who would profit most by Honolulu's popularity among pleasure-seekers. Not all hackmen are in the game, but enough are to neutralize much of the work being done by the Merchants' Association to attract tourists here.

The latest mare's nest is that the Circuit Courts are to be deprived of juries until January, 1905. So far as the coming term is concerned, the new act, in section 27, provides that it shall take effect August 1st, 1903, until which time the old law will prevail. In relation to the period intervening between that date and January, 1905, section 7 of the act states that, "until such Jury Commissioners shall have been duly appointed and qualified according to law," such selection and list of such persons to serve as jurors as aforesaid shall be made, in the manner aforesaid, by a Judge and Clerk of the Circuit Court." The act further declares that, "Whenever a sufficient number of jurors are not drawn or summoned," "the Court may order the Sheriff to summon," "talesmen as may be required." For the present this is sufficient. There may be some questions under the new legislation, which can be disposed of when they are reached.

CLAIMANTS MAY ACT.

Having failed to secure bids for the Fire Claims bonds, the government now tells the claimants just what they must do if they hope to be able to secure full liquidation of their claims. While the work of probating the long list of awards is going on, Secretary Carter has given the opportunity for the awardees to come up and subscribe for bonds in the ratio of 24.5 per cent. of the total of their claims.

This plan for the paying off of the claims has been discussed at length and the giving of this opportunity seems to be the only way for the temper of the Oriental claimants to be accurately taken. There are many of these claimants who are now paying 8 per cent. on money borrowed on the strength of the awards. They are balking at the discount of 24.5 per cent. which would be apparent if they sold the bonds at 90, after taking them for one quarter of their claims.

If there is no agreement on the part of the claimants to take the bonds the matter again becomes one of waiting. Attempts will be made to have the Legislature pass appropriations to meet the discount, but it will not be immediately helpful and consequently the matter seems to be up to the claimants.

The more a legislator is smitten by the Paaua Job the more he admires the newspaper that was in the deal with him. Birds of a feather flock together.

Algeron Rariorik is a grandson of General Grant but the latter is dead and can stand it.

A PLANK MOVEMENT.

Members of the two branches of the Legislature agree that they must expect an effort to be made to provide in the Loan bill, for appropriations agreeing at least \$325,000, for the purchase of the Pauoa and Pahoa water supplies. The fact is that the men who were interested in those schemes in the regular session are said to be as active now, and those who made the fight against the proposed expenditures are girding on their armor. It is safe to say that Governor Dole would not stultify himself by signing an appropriation measure with these items included, when he refused to approve the bills themselves. But the practice of placing new legislation on appropriation bills is one which is opposed to the best parliamentary precedents, and should be discouraged. The people will look to their representatives to prevent the saddling of this expense upon the taxpayers.

With its professors at work every day on problems of bacteriology, Cornell University suddenly found itself stricken with a typhoid epidemic, due to contaminated city water. The microbe experts had looked sharply after indications of the yellow fever germ at Havana and the bubonic germ at San Francisco, but the bacteria in their drinking water had escaped notice. It has been the same way at Stanford University, where the germ-trappers made some noble finds at a distance but neglected to examine their breakfast milk and cream. Hence more typhoid. But the most remarkable instance of scientific oversight of things near at hand occurred in the building of the structure at Stanford designed to house the mechanical engineers. Part of the roof fell the other day with "a crash heard all over the campus," "Fancy," says the Argonaut, "the roof that sheltered students engaged in making computations of stresses in roofs, the roof beneath which wise professors explained the elastic and ultimate resistances of construction materials, the roof whereunder the tensile strengths of all the metals was like an open book—this was the roof that was so ill braced that it fell in. We think a revised proverb is needed at Stanford—First cast out the bad beams from thine own roof, then shalt thou be able to repair the rafters of thy brother's roof." Really, if things went on like this at the university, we should be hearing that the professor of botany had been poisoned by mistaking toadstools for mushrooms; that the instructor in personal hygiene was off on sick leave; that the veterinarian had traded a sound roadster for a windgalled, spavined nag, near-legged before; that the professor of ethics had been in a fight, or that Dr. Jordan himself had mistaken a lamprey for a codfish. If roofs must fail, let them fall in the academic department. When a roof sets eyes over experts on roofs it arouses thoughts."

The attempt which influential journals are making to break down the reputation of Major General Leonard Wood is so vicious as to almost identify those behind it as the old Army ring at Washington. On that account General Wood will have the sympathy of many men who feel, nevertheless, that his advance has been too rapid for the good of the service. During the Spanish war the German caricaturists touched a sore spot when they had a procession of butchers and bakers and candlestick makers going to Washington to become Generals. Americans are slow to recognize the fact that the military business is a science and that its exemplars in the field should have scientific proficiency and experience. It is as absurd to make a civilian a General off-hand as it would be to make him an Admiral. General Wood was not quite a civilian when he took field rank, but he was an army doctor, who was the next thing to it. As a doctor his goal was Surgeon-General, not Major-General and a possible chief of the general staff. Fancy the feelings of the country, in the teeth of a great military crisis, to see Dr. Wood, expert physician and sanitary agent, at the head of the army.

Samuel Shortridge is a San Francisco joke. Abnormally tall, preternaturally solemn, esteeming himself as one of the greatest living orators and politicians, he cannot appear in public without bringing a smile to the surface of the busiest day. For a time he wanted to be United States Senator and made canvasses to that end, with the result that he was jolted along the course until the other man got the prize. Now he has found that the way to high office is not the oratorical route but through administrative success and he wants to be mayor of San Francisco. We had nearly said Lord Mayor. Of course he will not get the place, but the spectacle of Sam sprinting for it with the grace and reach of an animated step-ladder, will alone for a poor vaudeville season.

With the preliminary skirmish over the work of passing appropriation bills now will be undertaken in earnest by the legislators. The Senate gives most promise of speedy conclusion, for the money asked for expenses is not enough to justify expectations for a long sitting. The Upper House has estimated that its work can be done for \$5,000, which leaves only \$2,000 for expenses after salaries are paid. Not so the House, for with only \$6,000 for salaries that body will have \$14,000 for expenses and as no dollar is nimble enough to get away, it is safe to predict that the session will be held on until all is spent.

William Jennings Bryan will read about the conference of Democrats to discuss Grover Cleveland, as a candidate for the presidency, at about 8 o'clock this morning. That will be in the neighborhood of 4 o'clock here. Any balls of fire seen in the eastern heavens need not be mistaken for meteors, but may safely be attributed to the language of the farmer-editor-candidate of the sunburned prairies.

Literary exercises are included in the Hilo program for July 4th, and yet it is safe to say that not more than one person has yet figured out absolutely who will make the address. His modesty has perhaps kept him from saying who just yet, but it is rumored Little will not hold court at Honokaa this year.

If Europe will only wait until the Sun has given her Kurds free hand and rein in Macedonia and Albania, for a short, sharp campaign, they will find that the reforms will be successfully inaugurated, for the opposition will have disappeared.

Embezzling postmasters seem to fare no better in Manila than they did in Cuba. Both suburbs are away behind the times. They should watch how it is done here.

The macadamizing of Kukui street has been formally endorsed by the ladies of that Orientalized neighborhood. They find it a better ballground than any around.

There is no building used for amusement purposes so well supplied with exits as the Chinese theater, which is perhaps well in view of the possibilities.

Hard Luck follows the . . . Just when there is promising a good trade with insurgents, in guns, his factory at Kharkoff has to go and burn.

When a railroad train dashes through a crowd of people waiting on a railroad track, it would seem to be up to some one to explain.

If Vice comes in the form of a defaulter or any other guile, the Sheriff will soon prove that he is the head of a little society for the suppression of that kind of thing.

The people would be willing to have the whole \$20,000 appropriated for supply bills if the legislators will only go home.

As to smoking at the Orpheum in the presence of ladies any gentleman may do so but no gentleman will.

THE SISAL INDUSTRY.

The value of the sisal industry is now fairly proved in these islands. Its value in the Bahama Islands has already been proved, but no hearsay evidence satisfies the investor here. He demands demonstration. Now he has it. The new industry is one which depends upon the quick, rapid work of machinery, in the place of hand labor, and it is not until such time that such machinery has fully answered commercial demands. The industry received a set back, several years ago in the Bahamas, owing to defective machinery, but at the present time all difficulties have been removed, and the fibre-making machines are thoroughly practicable and successful.

It is fortunate that no serious attempts were made ten or twenty years ago, to establish this industry here, for it would have failed. It has been established here, just at the right moment to reap the benefits of all the great expenditures of money, time, skill, and invention, which have finally been consummated in this wonderful mechanism for preparing fibre.

Much credit is due to the men who are the pioneers in this business. It required pluck and enterprise to leave the beaten paths, and blaze a way into the unknown wilderness of experiment. It is now established that the sisal plant will grow on any of our soils. It does well on pure limestone, and on the clay soils. While it is a "dry" plant, it is benefited by the use of water. It will maintain itself without water, during the dry spells, and until the rainy season comes in. It is, therefore, a plant for the leeward side of all of the islands.

The sisal industry may be classed among the small industries, because men with moderate means can engage in it. The cost of the machinery is small, and it can be easily transported.

Large tracts of land, of which no use is now made, will be put in sisal. The barren ridges, between the valleys on the Island of Oahu, should be covered with the plant, and present a color of everlasting green, even during the dry months. Land on the other islands, made useless for general cultivation, by lava flows, can be turned into vast fields of sisal.

No doubt, the price of the fibre will fluctuate, as the price of sugar fluctuates, but it is a staple article, and, like all staple articles, will, in the long run, command a fair profit. The value of sisal hemp imported into the United States during the year 1902, was \$11,961.23. Per ton, its value was \$134.00.

The uses of this fibre are extensive. It is a valuable material for paper, of the best quality.

One of the most important features of this industry is that the sisal leaves may be kept for a considerable period of time without treatment, after being cut. This gives the industry an advantage over cane.

There is, of course, much to be learned about this industry, and no doubt, those engaged in it will take care that all of the experiences of the people of Bermuda, in this industry, will be carefully secured, and brought to these Islands.

With the preliminary skirmish over the work of passing appropriation bills now will be undertaken in earnest by the legislators. The Senate gives most promise of speedy conclusion, for the money asked for expenses is not enough to justify expectations for a long sitting. The Upper House has estimated that its work can be done for \$5,000, which leaves only \$2,000 for expenses after salaries are paid. Not so the House, for with only \$6,000 for salaries that body will have \$14,000 for expenses and as no dollar is nimble enough to get away, it is safe to predict that the session will be held on until all is spent.

The Advertiser congratulates Judge Robinson and joins with him when he says:

"I venture to express the hope that with the greater development of reason and logic, all provisions in support of this system will be eliminated from the national and state constitutions in the same manner and to the same extent as are now being eliminated in some of the states those other anarchisms, terms of court and Janus-faced courts of justice, with distinct and sharply defined law and equity sides of the same court."

The appropriation bill should be attentively watched by every citizen and taxpayer. It is there that most of the unhandshaken things appear in the sum of legislative work. Witness the re-appearance of the water steals. All sorts of little jobs can be put into an appropriation bill and it is the business of the public and honest press as well as of the Governor and his advisers to look after them with a microscope if necessary. The Advertiser proposes to turn the searchlight on all such measures, especially those emanating from the Soli Thirteen and would be glad to receive pointers from any one who notes suspicious moves. The extra session furnishes the last chance for most of the legislative birds of prey.

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GRAND JURY SYSTEM IS WRONG

Robinson Opens a New Term of Court.

Judge Robinson in a strong charge to the grand jury for the May Term of court, which opened yesterday, pointed out the many defects in the present grand jury system. He charged the jury, however, that it would have to investigate all felonies as prescribed by the Constitution, saying that these were crimes in which the punishment exceeded one year's imprisonment.

The charge was in part as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

All that has thus far been said or published concerning the grand jury system has been of praise, because of its alleged benefits and strenuously asserted advantages, and it would be of little avail for me at this time, alone and unsupported by precept or precedent, to call attention to its many disadvantages and absurdities. The costly, cumbersome and dilatory nature of the entire grand jury system and its doubtful utility, as a means of protection to the citizens of a State from unjust accusations and unfounded criminal charges—in view of the protection afforded by the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus—as well as the partial character of its investigations in hearing only and arriving at a conclusion solely upon the testimony of those who are interested, or who are likely to be interested, in securing the indictment of persons charged with public offenses, seem to have been lost sight of in the halo of glory which surrounds the system like the luminous exhalation which hovers over the last resting place of some dear departed, as a necessary incident to a relic of antiquity, once quick, now dead, but not yet reduced to its native dust.

Judge Robinson further instructed the jury that it was its right to investigate Territorial institutions, but that the practice which has obtained in this jurisdiction, to some extent, for each successive grand jury to investigate public institutions, under Territorial control, situated on this circuit, against the officers or employees of which there has been directed no charge or suspicion of mismanagement or malfeasance in office is as useless and absurd as it is expensive and cannot be too strongly condemned.

The expense incident to each day's session of a grand jury is considerable and each day unnecessarily employed in inquiring into a trifling offense, alleged to have been committed or into the management of a public institution, against the officers or employees of which there has been directed no charge or suspicion of mismanagement or malfeasance in office, imposes a useless expense and an unnecessary financial burden upon the taxpayers of this Territory.

The court also advised the jury that there will be no necessity for investigating misdemeanors, as the law had been changed by the legislature. A. W. Pearson was appointed as foreman and Wm. Tell as bailiff to the grand jury, which began work immediately.

The much-lauded grand jury system became engrafted upon the Constitution of the United States by the fifth amendment (one of the ten original amendments engrafted at the same time) at a session of the first Congress of the United States in 1789, but it is doubtful if such an amendment were presented for the first time to the Fifty-eighth Congress it would obtain sufficient support to secure its ratification.

I venture to express the hope, however, that with the greater development of reason and logic, all provisions in support of this system will be eliminated from the national and State constitutions in the same manner and to the same extent as are now being eliminated in some of the States those other anachronisms, terms of court and Janus-faced courts of justice, with distinct and sharply defined law and equity sides to the same court.

The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that "no person shall be held to a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger," and it is in obedience to this mandate of our national Constitution that you have been summoned before this court to serve and act as grand jurors and to constitute a grand jury in this circuit at the present term of this court.

Hawaiian Stocks.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Company received the following cable quotations yesterday on Hawaiian stocks:

Hawaiian Commercial..... 464

Honokau..... 182

Makaweli..... 274

DIARRHOEA is more to be dreaded than diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is equally fatal to young and old. The great mortality resulting from diarrhoea is due to the lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents, sell it.

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Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ee Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bullets giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

MISSION AWAITS NEWS FROM ROME

The Papal See at Rome has sent no word to the Catholic Mission here as to who will be the successor of the late Bishop of Paopoli. The Consistory for the election of Bishops to vacancies was to meet at Rome the latter part of April, and the local Mission members have been anticipating news from there at any time as to its choice.

The only recent news of any consequence affecting the personnel of the Sacred Hearts order, of which the Mission is a part, was the receipt of a cablegram on Holy Saturday, from a high officer of the order in Belgium, notifying the priests of the expulsion of the order from France. The headquarters, which had formerly been in Paris, had then been established in a Belgian town just across the French border.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

The world is full of disease and pain. Whose fault is it? Everybody's; therefore often the fault of the sufferers themselves. But the pressing question is,—what to do, how to relieve, how to cure. What would become of us if means were not found to destroy disease? Why, then, of course, disease would destroy us and the world would be depopulated.

Until we learn how to prevent disease, we must be thankful for the means of abating and curing it after it has seized upon us, and stands, like a savage with uplifted axe, ready to take our lives.

Especially do we need some sure and speedy form of treatment for those complaints which are universal,—which arise in every country and climate. We allude to such ailments as Nervous and General Debility, Hysteria, Scrofula, Chronic Diarrhea, Asthma, Throat and Lung Complaints, Blood Impurities, and the ills of women and children. For these

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

comes as near to being an actual specific as any medicine yet discovered. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. You may almost say that it is life itself embodied in a single article made by human hands. Dr. J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition. It stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "It cannot disappoint." Sold by all chemists.

The Experience Which Came to the Man on the Box.

The coachman can tell many an interesting story. All sorts of experiences come to him and the long hours on the box are not so monotonous as one might suppose. When he chooses, Austin Roe, a coachman, living at No. 20 West Liberty street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., can entertain a listener for hours, telling in his original way of the things that have happened to him.

"It is a hard life," he says, "and it is no wonder when one of us breaks down. For myself, the exposure and lack of sleep ran me down in health last winter till I became a shadow. Often times I had to take to my bed with fever running my temperature way up. I had a cold a good part of the time, my head was always dizzy, my stomach was out of order and my limbs stiff. I grew thin, was tired out all the time and felt generally miserable."

"No, the doctor didn't seem to help me very much and I didn't get any better until, upon the advice of a friend, I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The first box made me feel better and a few more made me all right. Now I am strong and healthy again and I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all my friends who seem to need a tonic."

The best tonic medicine in the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Roe is only one out of thousands all over the world who have found this out by personal experience. This medicine, unlike any other, acts both on the blood and nerves, builds up the system and cures where ordinary preparations fail. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not only a tonic but have cured such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness in either male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale people are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. They are never sold in bulk or by the hundred. Avoid imitations, substitutes never cured anybody.

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WILL NOT PRESS LAND EXCHANGE

The Treasury Department has for the time being gone out of the business of securing land for the postoffice site. Owing to the fact that there has been no congressional action there is a feeling that the department cannot take any steps toward the winding up of the business. The decision of the department is conveyed in the following letter to Collector Stackable:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, April 17, 1903.
The Collector of Customs, Honolulu,
H. T.

Sir: Referring to the proposed exchange of certain Territorial lands for property of the Bishop Estate in your city to secure a site for a Federal building, you are requested to inform the representatives of said estate that while the Department looks with favor upon the proposed exchange, it feels that in the absence of legislation expressly directing the securing of a site for a Federal building at Honolulu, the Department is not justified in authorizing the exchange to be made and therefore can do nothing in the matter at this time.

Respectfully,
A. B. ARMSRONG,
Assistant Secretary.
• • •

BONDING BILL MAY YET BE SIGNED

Pressure is being brought to bear upon Governor Dole to induce him to break through his rule that he will not sign any of the bills sent to him too late for careful consideration before the close of the Legislature, so that he may make law the measure providing for the bonding of public officers. The measure was sent up among the very latest of the bills which were rushed through on the last day, and as there are points in it which demand careful attention, it could not receive executive sanction. The bill makes all heads of departments responsible for every sub-appointee, and the safeguarding of the heads is not considered by many as ample as it should be. The necessity for the law is the cause for the pressure which is being brought to bear upon Governor Dole, and while he has not signed his determination in the case, it is hoped that the bill may even yet be legalized.

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"Dandy" is Dead.

J. U. Smith, of Hilo, who was United mel of Honolulu, is dead. The famous Hawaiian, whose chief claims to distinction were his velvetine clothing, lace fronted shirts, beaver hats, monocle and graceful movements, and that he was at one time a master of the hula for the Hawaiian monarchs, died on Friday of old age and was buried yesterday afternoon at the Catholic Cemetery. Of late years "Dandy," or John Hobope (Ioane Ukeke), has been blind and dependent upon the alms of people for support. For years he has sat upon the pavements playing a jewsharp, with his hat held for nickels and dimes. He leaves a large family.

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BRUISES, WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS need an antiseptic dressing. Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

With expert accountants at work on the prorating of the sums to be paid to the Fire Claims awardees, and the expectation that this work is to occupy only a week or so, there is an outlook that the cash now locked up in the vaults of the bank, at a dead loss of interest of something like \$200 a day, soon will be turned into the channels of trade. There seems to have been a decided decline in interest in the bonds, as the monted men in the city are of opinion that there will be no reason for rushing through arrangements for the bonds now that a prorating of the case is being made. This will mean that the claimants must themselves get together and make plans for the securities, if they are to hope to get the total of their cash.

The work of figuring out the amounts on the claims will occupy the attention of the experts for some days, and it is reported that there may be issued a regulation which will permit of the paying off of those first reached, making a progressive affair of the payment. In the whole paying off of the cash there promises to be little hitch, as the treasury agent, Mr. MacLennan, is not subject to garnishee and he will make such arrangements as to facilitate the acknowledgment of any payments. The work should begin not later than May 15. This delay, however, is too great for the men who need money and some importations are being made to supply the medium.

DIVIDENDS COMING IN.

The paying of the fire claims will come as a great lift to the money market, and at the same time there will be resumed the paying of Oahu dividends. The Board of Directors have set the amount to be paid at 1/4 per cent which will be the rule until there may be a change coming in the shape of greater returns as the result of an increase in the price of sugar. The dividend will be put out on May 15, and there is a great likelihood that Pioneer Mill will join the ranks of the payers of dividends. Honoulu will be in the list very soon after. This will mean the releasing of needed coin in the community. With the coming of next month the preferred stock of the Rapid Transit company will receive its first dividend of 6 per cent. This will be the payment for the year which expires next week.

There has been some little comment on the state of the market here, but it seems probable that there will be no chance for a revival while the price of sugar continues so low. This is the only reason for the decline in Ewa. Few of the brokers see any reason why a 6 per cent stock should be held above par, while there are others which are below. Much of the stock is held under pledge given for the purchase money and as the buyers are paying 8 per cent for that cash they cannot see how they can make both ends meet, and so are disposing of their holdings.

The month just closed was one of the very lightest in the history of the exchange. Only 676 shares changed hands, and though prices were uniformly fair, there was nothing great in them. The bond market was firm.

During the week just closed sugar stock sold only to the extent of 110 shares. Of the three stocks traded in Kihel showed a little strength going to \$3 with some firmness on fifty shares sold. Fifty Onomea sold at \$24, and there seems a belief that this stock will soon be in the dividend list. Ewa sold at \$22 and it is now offered below that figure.

Rapid Transit was sought during the week and 25 shares sold at \$80, but there is none of it on the market. There is a belief that this stock will soon be at par, and orders for it are in almost every house of the city. The outlook is for the speedy construction of the feeder lines, there being a belief that the courts will decide that the Bishop Estate may pay over the bonus to the line. There is also something good in the Electric, which has been sold privately at \$95, and little to be had. The stock will be on the advance for some time, as the new charter is a favorable one, and as well extensions of service are in prospect. As soon as the Rapid Transit company has completed its line to Kaimuki the electric company will finish up its extensions so that the residents there will have the advantages of the electric lighting.

BERREY'S REPORT.

In the course of his review of the business of the fortnight, Q. H. Berrey says, in the circular of the commercial agency:

"Honolulu brokers and stock dealers all over the Islands are jubilant over the repeal of the old law which required stamps to be attached to all certificates of stock. The news was at once cabled to San Francisco and was well received there. Loss of revenue to the territory is not great and the death of the law will have a decided tendency to increase the number at least of transactions in all kinds of stocks."

"On the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange, April was the dullest month in the history of the organization. Very few sales were made, but values held up all along the line excepting with Ewa, Ookala and Hawaiian Sugar, and in a number of instances increased. Ewa and Hawaiian Sugar dropped off on account of holders wanting to realize. Bad news has come from Ookala and Harry Armitage, one of the officers of the company, has gone over to Hawaii to make a personal investigation. Refined sugar remains firm at a trifle above three and a half and the market outlook is said to be excellent. News comes from California that one of the big beet refineries is to be closed down because the farmers can make more money by growing wheat. However, advices from other states are to the effect that new sugar beet refineries are projected. Oahu plantation will give a dividend this month."

"Kwong Hing & Co., of Hanapepe, Kauai, have assigned for the benefit of creditors. The C. F. Herrick Carriage Company has gone into bankruptcy. Ihara has succeeded Murashige at Kapaa, Kauai. The Honolulu-Hawaiian Paper Company bankruptcy will be wound up by an auction sale on the 13th inst. The Hawaiian Supply company is getting down a big stock of goods and will soon have a paper house department in operation. Mr. H. T. Marsh has returned from the coast and taken hold with vim in the affairs of the Supply company. Maurice Brasch, well known locally as a dry goods man, is back from California and becomes manager of the Whitney & Marsh dry goods establishment. All of the Oahu Ice company stock has been taken over lately by Mr. August Drier. W. Austin Whiting, as commissioner, is soon to sell valuable real estate at the corner of King and Bethel and in Walkiki. The American Messenger Service has gone out of business. Hon. Jonah Kumalea is the principal owner in the succession to the Goas grocery business on Beretania street, W. W. Needham, lately with H. May & Co., is the manager. The Chambers Drug Company will open up business in June at the old Hobron corner, corner of Fort and King. Mr. Cummings is opening up a cigar business on Merchant street. June 1 is the date now set for the opening of the great Young Hotel. H. G. Middle-ditch has left the Magooon block and taken offices in the Young Building."

REAL ESTATE.

There promises to be some building as soon as the extension of Pauahi street is finished to Fort. The clearing away of the Club stables addition is completed and the rear lots have been fenced. It is understood that there will be some tenements erected on the lots facing the new street between the two main thoroughfares.

The Robinson building has passed the foundation stage. That of the Kerr company is progressing.

There has been some little movement in College Hills, the Peterson lots, three in number, having been purchased during the week by F. C. Atherton so that his holding now reaches to the turn, completing one of the handsomest of the residence places in that section.

There is some little movement in the outside districts. Empty houses in the downtown district are few, but there are some and the market for rentalable property is slow.

DEMOCRATS SERIOUSLY TALK OVER CLEVELAND

NEW YORK, May 3.—A conference of Democratic leaders was held today at which the course to be followed in connection with the next campaign was gone over seriously. The burden of the talk was as to the advisability of insisting upon Grover Cleveland being the candidate of the party for re-election. The situation was canvassed, it is said, and nothing definite determined, though it is reported that a conference at Princeton will follow in a short time, and it may be effective.

KRAKOFF, Russia, May 3.—The locomotive and gun works here were destroyed by fire today. The loss will be in the neighborhood of a half million dollars. The shops were filled with cars, as the three railroads centering here have been very busy. The fire was probably incendiary.

VALPARAISO, Chile, May 3.—The Chilean Congress has provided for the completion of the Andes railway, connecting the Capital of Chile with Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and thus constituting the first South American transcontinental railway.

MANILA, P. I., May 3.—Milne, the postmaster at Tacloban, who was recently convicted of embezzlement, was yesterday sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough, Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for mucilaginous weaknesses, and for many sanitary antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purity of cleansing ingredients and the most refined of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the skin; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe the skin; CUTICURA REPOSATOR, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LIMSON LTD., Cape Town.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 12, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT



FOR THE SOUND

TO COMPILE THE LAWS ON OLD SOIL

"I had a very bad attack of La Gripe which laid me up at a time when I had important cases before the court. One of my colleagues advised me to try Kickapoo Indian Sagwa which I did. Within 24 hours my fever was abated and a general improvement had taken place. I continued taking Sagwa and in less than two weeks fully recovered. It toned up my general system increased my appetite and improved my digestion. I am a great believer in Sagwa." —Hon. Geo. P. Kelly, President South End Bar Association, Chicago, Ill.

ARRIVED.

Friday, May 1.
Schr. Moi Wahine, Kuanoné, from Hamakua ports at 8 a.m.

Saturday, May 2.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 4 p.m., with 1243 bags of sugar, 31 head of cattle, 10 hogs.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Bennett, from Oahu ports, at 4:15 p.m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Anaehoa, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kalihiwai, at 3:45 a.m., with 3625 bags sugar, 120 bags rice, 41 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, from Kukuhale and Honokaa, at 7:45 a.m., with 4552 bags sugar, 14 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, from Ooakaia, Paauhau and Kawaihae, at 8:12 a.m., with 12,204 bags sugar, 81 head cattle.

Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, from Illo and way ports, with 50 bundles iron, 21 hogs, 12 bags coffee, 150 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Kalulani, Dower, from Paauhau, at 7 a.m., with 6,350 bags sugar.

S.S. Nevadan, Weedon, from Kahului, at 5:30 a.m.

Sunday, May 3.
W. S. S. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

I.-I. S. S. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

I.-I. S. S. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Monday, May 4.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTED.

T K K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Green, for San Francisco, at 12 m.

Stmr. John Cummings, F. Bennett, for Koolau ports at 7 a.m.

Schr. Luka, for Hamakua ports at 5 p.m.

A-H S. S. Hawaiian, Delano, for Kahului, at 10:30 p.m.

Sunday, May 3.
H. B. M. cruiser Amphion, Case-ment, for Esquimalt.

Monday, May 4.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kaiulani, Dower, for Hawaii ports.

ISLAND SHIPPING.

HILO.

Departing, May 30.—Am. bark Amy Turner, Marland, for San Francisco.

KAHULUI.

Arriving, May 1.—Am. ship Emily F. Whitney, Wierschuliet, 22 days from Honolulu.

Departing, May 1.—S. S. Nevadan, Weedon, for Honolulu.

MAHUKONA.

Arriving, April 30, Am. bark Haydn Brown, Asplund, 16 days from Honolulu.

KAANAPALI.

Arrived—Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Pen-hallow, from Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports, May 2.—A. Dowsett, E. Gilbert, Wm Myers.

Per stmr. Helene, May 2, from Kauai.
F. W. Dody and A. W. Carter.

Per stmr. Kinan, May 2, from Hilo and way ports—Miss B. Nathan, E. J. Walker, J. U. Smith, R. Macauley, A. Lindsay, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. H. Horn, Mrs. J. Nawahi L. M. Whitehouse, Mrs. L. M. Whitehouse, Mrs. S. M. Angus, E. N. Boukofsky, G. H. Allen, W. Hadley, P. Lelele, James Pigott, G. H. Robertson, Mrs. J. S. Bailey, A. Mason, George Blake, Rev. O. P. Emerson, J. W. Bergstrom, E. C. Brown, Robert Hind James Gibbs, C. T. Day, Mrs. J. Panekau J. T. McCrosson, Rev. J. Kekipi, Rev. J. Kealauahia, Ah Chong, George Gibbs and wife, F. Keeks, wife and child, Master M. Kanehaku.

Arriving, per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, May 3—J. Lennox, J. K. Farley, Mrs. A. Froehlich, R. Rosenbladt, J. J. Sullivan, E. J. McKay, K. Yamanaka, Wm Stoddard, Mrs. Wm. Stoddard C. H. Herrick, A. McBryde, R. H. Steel, Quong Sam Sing T. Salto, Quon Lee, Ah Kim, Mr. Lightfoot, C. M. Foster, B. K. Smith, Master Egi.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Maui ports, May 3—W. H. Cornwell and wife, Miss Lohry, Miss Wilcox, A. Hartwell, W. T. Robinson, H. Ehlers, Luke Tang Sing, G. T. Robinson, A. N. Kekipi, J. A. Magoon, S. E. Kellinoi, Mrs. Bechtel D. C. Heger, A. A. Braymer and wife, M. K. Kallikane, Miss A. M. Cook, Mrs. S. L. Jones, W. F. Reavis, F. H. Hayesden and wife, Miss R. K. Hayesden F. H. Hayesden Jr. H. T. Hayesden G. Nahau-leina, H. A. Widemann, H. Armitage, F. Meyers, F. E. Richardson, J. M. Dowsett.

Arrived per stmr. Lehua from Molokai ports—B. Gilbert, A. Dowsett, Wm. Myers.

The steamer Helene is putting a load of sugar into the big schooner Rankin which vessel brought a cargo of nitrate to this port.

The big Hawaiian-American steamer Neandan will sail for San Francisco at ten o'clock this morning, carrying the mail. She will take up a large quantity of bananas and her hold is full of sugar. She was taking it from the steamer Helene, on one side, and from the big warehouse on the other at the railway wharf yesterday afternoon.

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It was reported yesterday that the Board of Appraisers at New York had decided that Japanese sake was dutiable as a coticolic liquor. This will make it pay a duty of fifty cents a pound and forty-five per cent ad valorem, or the big warehouse on the other at the railway wharf yesterday afternoon.

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